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ABSTRACT

This report presents existing workforce levels, training programs and career potentials and develops staffing level projections (1976-1982) based on available information for the State of Illinois. The study concerns itself with the environmental pollution control areas of air, noise, potable water, pesticides, radiation, solid waste, wastewater, and energy. The format includes workforce profiles, projections, growth and career options for each of the areas investigated. Additional sections of the report outline state legislation and selected post secondary institutions with formal Environmental/Energy programs. A state profile and summary is included for cross-reference. The selected bibliography is appended in the Region V report. This document is one in a series of 69 which presents information for each of the states, Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and national and regional summaries. (CS)

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A National Environmental/Energy Workforce Assessment

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL/ENERGY

WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT

for

ILLINOIS

Conducted by:

NATIONAL FIELD RESEARCH CENTER, INC

Under Grant from:

UNITED STATES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Grant #T900591010

1977

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PREFACE

This report presents existing workforce levels, training programs, career potentials, and staffing level projections (1976-1981) based on available information for the State of Illinois in the environmental pollution control areas of air, noise, potable water, pesticides, radiation, solid waste, wastewater, and energy. This study was carried out for the United States Environmental Protection Agency by the National Field Research Center, Inc., of Iowa City, Iowa.

The information and data presented in this report were compiled in large part from extensive on-site interviews with professionals working in the respective areas and were supplemented by telephone surveys and research.

FOREWORD

This report is a compilation of the information and data collected for eight individual pollution control inventories conducted for Illinois. The format includes workforce profiles, projections growth and career potential for each of the areas investigated. Growth projections are necessarily based on best professional estimates developed from available information and represent what are felt to be realistic figures by experts in the respective areas. The pollution control areas considered by this study are as follows:

Air

Noise

Pesticides

Potable Water

Radiation

Solid Waste

Wastewater

Energy

This report is an up-date and expansion of the environmental/energy workforce assessment for Illinois conducted by National Field Research Center, Inc., of Iowa City, Iowa, for the United States Environmental Protection Agency in conjunction with the Illinois Board of High Education. The original study was published in early 1975.

Several differences exist between this and the first report. Most obvious is the inclusion of extensive sections on radiation and energy which were not part of the 1975 study. Projections have been extended through 1981 for all program areas. Some programs (most notably air) are shown to have little or no change in program emphasis and activities and consequently little change indicated in projected workforce levels. This is probably because mature programs were in effect when the first study was undertaken. Others (particularly pesticides and wastewater), are seen to be undergoing substantial changes resulting from recent federal legislation, as was predicted in the 1975 study. Potable water is a particularly difficult area to assess in terms of even the short-term future as the effects of the Safe Drinking Water Act are yet to be determined. Major differences in workforce projection figures are due to legislation implemented subsequent to the first Illinois report and reflect information which was not available at the time the first report was written.

National Environmental Energy Workforce Assessment

Phase I

ILLINOIS

State Summary

I. AIR

Air pollution control and abatement activities in Illinois are the responsibility of the Air Pollution Control Division of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The Agency's mandate covers stationary sources and vehicular emissions.

The current staffing level of the Division's two branches is 130. Engineers continue to dominate the employment profile, although their numbers have been reduced from 69 in 1974 to 55 in 1976. The loss in engineering positions has been offset by increases in the technician category. This trend is thought to have leveled off. Future increases are expected to be about equal (though small) for engineers, technicians, and meteorologists and scientists.

Division supervisiory personnel anticipate a staffing increase of approximately two percent per annum over the next five years. Budgetary constraints and the mature status of the air program combine to create a situation in which monies available will be channeled toward other programs with demonstrable need of expansion to achieve maturity. The effects of this situation are furthered by the assumption that no changes in or additions to legislation or regulations affecting the Division's activities will be made before 1982.

II. NOISE

The comprehensive stationary source noise pollution control program of Illinois is administered by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Division of Noise Pollution Control. Regulations regarding vehicular noise are expected to be promulgated in 1977.

The Division is staffed by 18 persons: 11 engineers (nine are in field operations and two are in technical operations), five administrative personnel, and two attorneys. Most instances of potential violations of noise regulations are brought to the attention of IEPA personnel by private complainants. Monitoring activities in response to complaints have resulted in an extensive data file of stationary noise source information.

Although the vehicular noise regulations are expected to be promulgated in 1977 and additional regulations are being considered for blasting and drop forge operations, no increases in the Division staffing level are anticipated. Increased workload for the Division staff and the addition of noise control responsibilities to other state employees' duties (specifically state police) are planned.

Professional estimates place the number of persons in the private sector whose jobs include substantial noise control related activities at approximately 500. This workforce is expected to increase at a rate of three to five percent per year. Many positions will require considerable training in acoustics.

III. PESTICIDES

Responsibility for the control of pesticide use in Illinois is shared by the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA) and the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH), Pesticides Section. IDPH is charged with regulation of structural pest control; IDA is responsible for all other pest control categories and administration of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service works closely with IDA in applicator training and certification.

The IDPH Pesticides Section consists of one entomologist and one biologist. They are supported by more than 100 field personnel of the Division of General Sanitation who are involved in pesticide use activities in the context of their regular duties. The IDA employs 20 persons, 14 of whom are part-time field men, in its pesticides program. The Cooperative Extension Service has 127 persons (including 98 county agents) involved in pesticides training activities and research. The IDA and Extension employees are trained as entomologists or agronomists.

No increases in public sector personnel are expected. More than 10,000 farmers have been certified in accordance with the conditions of FIFRA; the total is expected to reach 80,000 by March, 1978. Private sector certificate holders under FIFRA are expected to include 12,000 owners, operators, applicators and 625 tree experts.

IV. POTABLE WATER

Regulation and surveillance of potable water supplies is shared by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) and the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). Illinois has made no decision regarding primacy for the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). IEPA, which monitors the 1,700 minicipal water supply systems, has been designated the lead agency; but most of the estimated 11,000 sources defined as public water supplies under SDWA not now covered by Illinois law would come under the purview of IDPH.

IDPH field water supply activities are not broken out from other duties. Officials estimate eight to ten person-years are devoted to water supply. Laboratory personnel include 35 persons whose duties range from full-time to occasional water analysis work. IEPA, Division of Public Water Supplies, employs 42 persons. The Division of Laboratory Services has 24 involved in water analysis.

Projected public workforce needs are dependent upon assumption of SDWA primacy by the state. If this occurs, the workfoce may expand from the 1976 level of 96 to 155 in 1981. IDPH additions may include 20 engineers, 20 sanitarians, and 7 biologists. IEPA expects no increase.

Certified water treatment plant operators are expected to increase from the present 2,505 to 3,198 in 1981. Non-certified treatment plant personnel are expected to increase at a rate of less than five percent per year.

V. RADIATION

Two divisions of the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) share monitoring and radiation source control responsibilities. The Division of Radiological Health is responsible for medical and other non-energy related uses of radiation. It monitors 7,400 medical facilities, 700 industrial facilities, and three major pharmaceutical firms. The Division of Nuclear Safety is responsible for health and safety related to nuclear energy and the uranium fuel cycle. Currently, there are seven nuclear power reactors operating at three sites, eight under construction, and two planned. There is a large uranium-hexafluoride conversion facility, a nuclear spent fuel storage facility, two nuclear related federal research installations, and a low-level nuclear solid waste disposal site.

The Division of Radiological Health consists of seven physicists and thirteen technicians (three additional positions are vacant). The Division of Nuclear Safety employs one physicist, one chemist, three engineers, and one technician. They are assisted by a chemist and a technician in laboratory services.

If Illinois does not become a Nuclear Regulatory Commission agreement state, the public sector workforce is expected to expand only slightly by 1982. One physicist, one chemist, and one engineer may be added; the three vacant technician positions are expected to be filled and one added. No projections are available which assume NRC agreement status.

VI. SOLID WASTE

The Division of Land Pollution Control of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is charged with solid waste pollution control in Illinois. There are 465 solid waste disposal sites; slightly more than one-half are defined as municipal or general and the remainder are demolition sites. The IEPA estimates that more than 60 percent of the solid waste in Illinois is generated in the six-county Chicago metropolitan area.

Resource recovery activities include the recently completed City of Chicago/Commonwealth Edison Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF) power generation plant, which operates on fuel consisting of 90 percent coal and ten percent solid waste. A similar but smaller plant is planned for Springfield.

The safe disposal of hazardous materials and liquid wastes is considered of primary concern to IEPA and the relatively few firms which handle them.

The IEPA Division of Land Pollution Control is staffed by seven engineers, four biologists, nine geologists, two sanitarians, two attorneys, seven technicians, and five clerical persons. The Division expects to add one engineer, a technician and three positions classified as "other" by 1982.

The private sector workforce is expected to increase from the present estimated 12,295 engaged in collection, disposal and resource recovery to 16,476 in 1981. Should resource recovery activities accelerate, the increase may be substantially greater.

VII. WASTEWATER

The wastewater program in Illinois is under the direction of the Division of Water Pollution Control, Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). Illinois is not actively seeking National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) authority.

The Division of Water Pollution Control is staffed by 196 persons. Seventy-six are engineers; 18 are classified as resource planners, with a minimum of a four-year degree in resource or urban planning; 27 are environmental protection specialists (degreed in the natural sciences or chemistry); nine are attorneys; 13 are environmental technicians, who have at least a high school education and extensive on-the-job training; six are aquatic biologists; the remainder are administrators, accountants, and clerical persons. Although Division personnel anticipate a need for additional positions to deal with future program development, no increase is expected through 1981.

Certified wastewater treatment plant operators now total 2,201 and are expected to total 3,385 in 1981. Certified personnel are estimated to comprise less than 25 percent of the total private sector workforce. This percentage is expected to increase as IEPA continues its efforts in training and certification of operators.

VIII. ENERGY

Responsibilities for energy related matters are scattered throughout the governmental structure of Illinois. Several plans for reorganization, with the emphasis upon consolidation of energy responsibilities, have been proposed. Acceptance of any of the proposals is unlikely at this time.

There are two entities whose primary responsibilities are energy related. The Division of Energy (DOE) is currently a unit of the Department of Business and Economic Development. DOE began as the Office of the Fuel and Energy Coordinator; its responsitilities were expanded by the governor when it was given divisional status. DOE activities are hampered because of a lack of any legislated mandate. Staffing is fluid. Currently, three persons are involved in fuel allocation, two in coal development, three in program development, and twelve (four of them contractual) in energy conservation and alternative energy sources.

The Illinois Energy Resources Commission (IERC) is a legislative commission comprised of eight legislative and ten public members. The permanent staff of three has been temporarily expanded to eleven. The temporary staff is involved in drafting energy legislation and developing government reorganization plans.

No estimates of the present private sector energy pollution control and abatement workforce or projections for the future are available for this nebulous area.

STATE OF ILLINOIS - SUMMARY

National Environmental/Energy Workforce Assessment
Pollution Control & Abatement Personnel
Projected Workforce Requirements (1976-1981)

Environmental Area	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	%/annum growth (average)
AIR[1]	130	132	136	139	142	144	2%
NOISE[2]	18	18	18	18	18	18	0%
PESTICIDES[3]	257	257	257	257	257	257	0%
POTABLE WATER[4]	96	96	124	155	155	155	N/A
RADIATION[5]	32	32	35	37	38	40	5%
SOLID WASTE[6]	36	37	38	39	40	41	3%
WASTEWATER[7]	196	196	196	196	196	196	0%
ENERGY[8]	--	--	--	--	--	--	N/A
TOTALS	729	786	804	841	846	851	3%

[1]The above represents only state program personnel.

[2]The above does not include private sector, for which no figures were available.

[3]The above does not include 750 state transportation and local personnel, 80,000 farmers, 12,000 private applicators, or 625 tree experts who will be certified.

[4]The above does not include the estimated 693 water treatment plant operators who will be certified over the next five years. SDWA primacy by the state is assumed.

[5]The above includes only state agency personnel.

[6]The above does not include the private sector personnel, estimated to increase by 4,181 over the next five years.

[7]The above does not include the estimated increase of 1,184 (9% per annum growth) for certified operators over the next five years.

[8]The energy workforce situation is too fluid for projections to be made.

EDUCATION

Illinois has an extensive array of environmental/energy programs at the post-secondary level. In 1974-75, the Illinois Institute for Environmental Quality and the Illinois Board of Higher Education pooled resources to develop a "Master Plan for Environmental/Energy Higher Education in Illinois". The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency joined in the effort and provided funds which enlarged the scope of the project. In May, 1975, the results of the project were published under the title, "A Work Force for Environment and Energy." The book includes the following types of information concerning environmental/energy post-secondary education in Illinois:

1) Detailed descriptions of ongoing environmental and energy programs at state universities in Illinois;

2) Descriptions of proposed environmental and energy programs at state universities in Illinois;

3) Recommendations for Illinois Board of Higher Education approval of proposed environmental and energy programs;

4) Brief descriptions of environmental and energy educational programs offered in private universities and colleges in Illinois;

5) Synopses of programs and course offerings at Illinois community colleges;

6) Recommendation for initiating and implementing environmental/energy operating plans for the campus of each public university and college in Illinois;

7) Recommendation for establishing Environmental Resource Centers at community colleges;

8) Suggested curricula for Illinois community college degree and certificate programs;

9) Manpower study of pollution control fields in Illinois;

10) A variety of recommendations and reference materials to enhance cooperation among institutions of higher education in Illinois in environmental and every related matters.

LEGISLATION

The environmental/energy legislation for Illinois was obtained by request from various agency personnel and through various library references. Summaries of the legislation deemed most relevant to the eight subject areas of the workforce assessment were prepared, and are included in the respective state reports. The following list of laws represents virtually all environmental legislation for the state. Only certain of the following laws were summarized; the list is presented to show, by title, the kinds of laws which have been enacted.

Environmental Protection Act

Custom Application of Pesticides Law

Pesticide Use in Illinois

Water Supply Operator Certification Law

Radiation Installation Registration Law

Radiation Monitoring Act

Radiation Protection Act

Surface-Mined Land Conservation and Reclamation Act of 1971

National Environmental Energy Workforce Assessment

Phase I

ILLINOIS

State Report

STATE PROFILE

The State of Illinois, encompassing 56,400 square miles, became the twenty-first to be added to the union, in 1818. The 11,250,000 residents comprise approximately 5% of the nation's population and are 80% urban. Illinois is sharply divided culturally and politically between the six-county Chicago metropolitan area of seven million people and "Downstate" which refers to all of Illinois but the northeast corner.

Illinois stretches 400 miles from the Wisconsin border to the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Economically and, to some degree geographically, the state can be viewed to have three regions. In the north a highly industrialized band extends from Chicago on the shore of Lake Michigan to the Rock Island-Moline area on the Mississippi River. The industrial areas are interspersed with rich farmland. The central portion of the state includes several middle-sized cities whose economic bases are agriculture, manufacturing, education, food processing, and services. Among them are Springfield, the capital, Decatur, Champaign-Urbana, and Peoria. The land is deep, rich black earth of glacial origin underlain with extensive coal deposits. To the south, beyond the extent of glaciation, lies less fertile, forested Ozark-like hill land. The area is characterized by more southern rural atmosphere and attitudes. This "Little Egypt" region lies further south than Richmond, Virginia. Coal mining is a major component of the economy.

Illinois' diversified economy, combining healthy elements of manufacturing, agriculture (including processing) coal mining, transportation, finance and services can be considered as a microcosm of the nation.

Illinois leads the states in foreign exports, much of this due to its number one position in non-electrical machinery manufacturing, fabricated metals, and output of soybeans. It annually vies with Iowa for first place in corn production and is second in pork production, food processing and the printing and publishing industries. It ranks third in electrical machinery manufacture and is highly ranked in beef production. Illinois contains the largest bituminous coal reserves in the country and is the recognized leader in nuclear electrical power generation.

Chicago is the second largest city in the United States. It is the nation's rail center; O'Hare International Airport is the busiest in the world. With the completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway, Chicago has become a seaport with access through Lake Michigan. It is the hub of the interstate highway system and is a terminal for barge traffic on the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers.

The prosperous economic activity and Illinois' keystone position in transportation have taken their toll in environmental quality. Air pollution is a serious problem in the industrial cities. Use of high-sulfur Illinois coal for power generation has been curtailed due to air pollution control standards. The 500 streams which drain Illinois have suffered extensive contamination from industrial and agri-business discharges. Wastewater treatment facilities are hard pressed to keep pace with the demands of the expanding urban and industrial society. Water supply may become a significant problem of the future as, even now, 53,000,000 gallons are used in Illinois daily and water tables are dropping rapidly. The volume of solid waste and the increasing amounts of hazardous materials are posing disposal difficulties of considerable extent. The major

proportions of the multi-faceted Illinois nuclear industry pose problems peculiar to that field; the industry is growing and the volume of radioactive materials transported in the state is unparalleled. The people of Illinois are beginning to show increased awareness of noise pollution and are taking steps to alleviate it. Illinois is a high energy user; energy conservation and conversion activities are taking on belated significance. The loss of prime agricultural land to strip mining operations, road systems, and urban sprawl has become a matter of major concern to agricultural interests.

The official state song, "Illinois", expresses in a few lines of poetry what many volumes of prose have attempted:

"Illinois"

By thy rivers gently flowing, Illinois, Illinois,
O'er thy prairies verdant growing, Illinois, Illinois,
Comes an echo on the breeze,
Rustling through the leafy trees, and its mellow tones are these,
Illinois, Illinois,
And its mellow tones are these, Illinois.

From a wilderness of prairies, Illinois, Illinois,
Straight thy way and never varies, Illinois, Illinois,
Till upon the inland sea,
Stands thy great commercial tree, turning all the world to thee,
Illinois, Illinois,
Turning all the world to thee, Illinois.

Not without thy wondrous story, Illinois, Illinois,
Can be writ the nation's glory, Illinois, Illinois,
On the record of thy years,
Abraham Lincoln's name appears, Grant and Logan, and our tears,
Illinois, Illinois,
Grant and Logan, and our tears, Illinois.

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL AND ABATEMENT AGENCIES

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is the principal state environmental agency under provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act of 1970. Three entities were established under the Act. The Pollution Control Board is a quasi-judicial body which issues regulations and hears cases of violations; the Institute for Environmental Quality is responsible for issuing environmental research grants; the Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for issuance of permits, monitoring activities, and enforcement of pollution standards and regulations.

IEPA is responsible for air, noise, potable water, solid waste, and wastewater programs. The Environmental Programs are organized into seven divisions. Three are support divisions: Data Processing, Enforcement Services, and Laboratory Services. The program divisions are: Air Pollution Control, Land/Noise Pollution Control (includes solid waste and noise programs), Public Water Supplies (potable water), and Water Pollution Control (wastewater).

IEPA has been designated the lead agency for enforcement responsibility of the Safe Drinking Water Act and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System, should the state accept primacy.

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) also has legislated responsibilities for pollution control and abatement activities. The Office of Consumer Health Protection has responsibilities for non-municipal public water supplies at facilities not specifically designated the

responsibility of IEPA. Most public water supplies so designated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act which are not dealt with as public water supplies under Illinois law would come under the jurisdiction of IDPH if Illinois accepts primacy.

Radiation control activities are the purview of two IDPH divisions. The Division of Radiological Health is responsible for medical and other non-energy related uses of radiation; the Division of Nuclear Safety is responsible for health and safety related to nuclear energy and the uranium fuel cycle (including a hazardous waste disposal site). The workload of the Division of Nuclear Safety will expand markedly as eight new reactors are scheduled to come on line in the 1980's. Current staffing for the two IDPH divisions is 32.

The Illinois Department of Public Health and the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA) share responsiblity for the pesticides control program in the state. IDA is the lead agency for administering the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Both departments are involved in training and certifying pesticides applicators. The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service works closely with IDA in training efforts. IDPH has a two person pesticides staff which has the support of more than a hundred field people; IDA employs 20 persons in pesticides training and certification; the Cooperative Extension employs 127 persons in pesticide training and research.

Energy planning and development in Illinois is decentralized. Plans for reorganization of responsibilities are currently being considered. Presently major responsiblity for energy matters is vested in the Department of Business and Economic Development's Division of Energy which began

as the Office of the Fuel and Energy Coordinator. Current staffing level is 27. The Illinois Energy Resources Commission is a legialative commission with a temporary staffing level of 11. The Commission has developed several alternative plans for state government energy reorganization and is responsible for approval of expenditures of $70 million in bond money for coal development.

Pollution Control and Abatement Programs

I. AIR

A. Introduction

The Air Pollution Control Division of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has primary responsibility for air pollution control in Illinois. IEPA monitoring efforts are assisted by many local agencies and volunteers who take readings at the sampling sites.

Changes in operations and emphasis of the Air Pollution Control Division (APCD) since the 1974 Illinois report include less emphasis upon enforcement and increasing emphasis on air quality analysis, planning, and maintenance activities. Voluntary compliance is also receiving greater emphasis. The total staffing has increased from 124 to 130.

The Air Pollution Control Division is made up of two branches: compliance and air quality. The Compliance Branch includes two sections: field operations and permits. The Air Quality Branch has three sections: episodes, ambient air, and air resource.

IEPA's mandate covers stationary sources and vehicular emissions. IEPA has issued 23,000 permits which cover operations at 19,000 facilities. Approximately 400 permits a month are being processed. These breakdown to:

1) 100 permits for newly constructed sources and pollution control equipment installations;

2) 100 permits for installation or replacement of pollution control equipment in existing facilities;

3) 150 operating permits for existing sources;

4) 50 renewal operating permits for existing sources.

Permits are issued for five years or less; most are good for only two years. Approximately 50% of all permits issued by IEPA are for facilities in seven counties in the northeastern part of the state (the Chicago metropolitan area). Of the remaining 50% of all permits, 20% are issued in the East St. Louis area; 20% to Decatur; 20% to Peoria; 20% to the Quad Cities area; and the remaining 20% throughout the state.

The ambient air section coordinates and/or maintains a statewide network of more than 300 air monitoring sensing devices at about 100 locations. Fifteen telemetry sites are tied directly to Springfield by computer.

Illinois air quality has shown improvement over the past few years. There are still major problems with SO_2 emissions and particulate matter. Some problems are due to industries in violation of the law; some (especially problems involving particulates) are due to meteorological circumstances such as dry conditions and high winds combined with agricultural cultivation practices. East St. Louis and the Chicago metropolitan area have exceeded acceptable ozone levels several times in the past year. Yellow alerts (requests for voluntary action to alleviate the problem) were issued five times.

B. Workforce Profile

Information for this and other sections was obtained during on-site interviews and follow-up telephone calls. Ms. Dorothy Dumbrowski, Dr. Robert Arnott, Mr. Ed Cave and Mr. David Kolaz were particularly helpful.

Table I presents the 1976 staffing level of the Air Pollution Control Division of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

TABLE I

IEPA AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION

Current (1976) Staffing Level

Position	1976
Engineer	55
Meteorologist & Scientist	18
Attorney	6
Technician	20
Other	31
TOTAL	130

Thirteen of the above persons are employed at two air monitoring units and their support facilities located in Springfield and Chicago. The engineers include chemical, civil, and mechanical engineers and are classified as Environmental Protection Engineers. The number of engineers has been reduced from 69 in 1974, to the present 55. This change was offset by an increase in the meteorologist and technician category. APCD personnel feel their salaries compare favorably with their counterparts in other states, but not well with positions in industry which require comparable education and experience.

No estimates were available as to the number of persons involved in air pollution control in the private sector in Illinois. People were unwilling to provide any semblence of an approximation. Engineers and management personnel responsible for air pollution control for an industrial facility often have duties which are not restricted to air pollution control; thus, their job titles do not necessarily reflect involvement in air pollution control although such tasks and responsibilities may require a substantial portion of their time. "Several thousand" is as close as anyone would come to an estimate of the number of persons working part or full-time in

air pollution control in Illinois industries. Engineers and technicians are thought to dominate the field overwhelmingly.

C. Workforce Projections

The freeze on state agency positions affects the APCD. The ambient air section will hire two engineers in 1977 to be paid with federal funds.

Table II presents the projected change in IEPA Air Pollution Control Division staffing through 1981.

TABLE II

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Air Pollution Control Division
Workforce Projections to 1982 (est.)

Position	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	%/annum turnover (average)	%/annum growth (average)
Engineer	55	57	58	58	58	58	N/A	N/A
Meteorologist & Scientist	18	18	18	20	22	22	N/A	N/A
Attorney	6	6	6	6	6	6	N/A	N/A
Technician	20	20	22	23	24	25	N/A	N/A
Other	31	31	32	32	32	33	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	130	132	136	139	142	144	N/A	2%

The Air Pollution Control Division is a relatively mature program compared to other pollution control areas. The slight increases in the workforce projections through 1981 reflect assumed increase in workload, monitoring and field activities.

As no data are available regarding the private sector workforce, no projections are possible. Sources, however, do agree that industry will continue to contract with air pollution control consultants and to hire personnel (most frequently engineers) to deal with air pollution control

problems. Well qualified persons will be sought by private consultant firms.

D. Training and Certification

Air Pollution Control Division personnel attend semi-annual smoke reader training school sessions. These sessions are in-house programs; approximately 50 persons attend annually. APCD personnel also attend EPA short courses in air pollution control practices, when available. On-the-job training and experience are considered extremely important to APCD administrators. Technician training (especially in community college programs) is well thought of, although often too specific on content. IEPA Division people feel they would rather depend upon on-the-job training to round out the competencies of technician personnel than to have community college training broadened. Conversely, education of professional level personnel is often thought to be too broad and not specific enough to air pollution problems. Again, on-the-job experience is considered the best remedy.

E. Career Potential

Career potential in both the public and private sectors is limited. Growth in the public sector is subject to economic conditions. As the air pollution control program is a relatively mature one, justification for expansion in this area is more difficult than for other programs which are still in the formative stages and in demonstrable need of greater emphasis. The need for additional technicians and engineers in industry will be dependent upon enforcement of existing laws and regulations and passage and implementation of new measures. Industry is not likely to

expand capital for air pollution control unless it is mandatory. Opportunities for highly trained, capable individuals will exist, especially with consultant firms.

F. Conclusion

The air pollution control field will continue to be dominated by persons with training in engineering, meteorology, and other sciences. Technicans with skills in mechanics and electronics will continue to be needed. However, few opportunities will present themselves in the public sector due to limited funding and mature program status. Private sector workforce needs in air pollution control are not likely to increase substantially unless more stringent air pollution standards are enacted and enforced. Careers in air pollution control will be severly limited in the next few years unless there is a change in legislation and/or regulation. Opportunities will exist for well qualified people in private consulting firms.

STATE OF ILLINOIS

AIR QUALITY ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

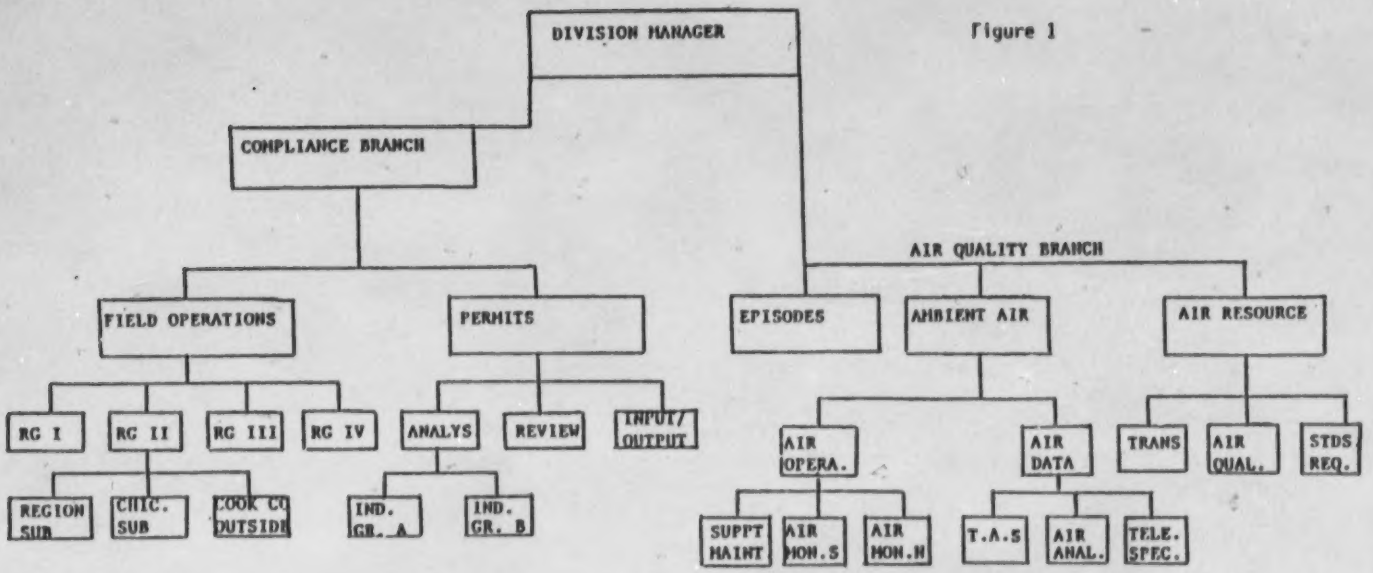


Figure 1

II. NOISE

A. Introduction

Illinois has been a leading state with regard to noise pollution control since the passage of the 1970 Illinois Environmental Protection Act, which empowered the Pollution Control Board (PCB) to adopt regulations establishing limitations for stationary noise sources. The subsequently adopted regulations are the most comprehensive of their kind in the nation. They include sound emission standards and limitations dependent upon classifications of actual land use (not just zoned use). The limitations are further delineated as to octave band; i.e., the noise level (measured in decibels) allowed is lower in higher octave bands than in lower bands. The regulations, which also specify prescribed measuring techniques, are being enforced.

Since the original report concerning noise control activities in Illinois, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) has maintained its position as a leader in noise control in enforcement activities, data collection, and the development of new regulations. These activities are discussed more fully below.

Most instances of potential violations of Illinois noise regulations are brought to the attention of IEPA by private complainants. The complaints are investigated and the source is measured. If a violation is indicated, the appropriate data are made available to the owner or operator of the facility and efforts are made to establish a mutually acceptable plan for bringing about compliance with

the regulations. Grain elevators have been the most frequent focus of complaints. The bulk of the problems have been resolved subsequent to compliance conferences. Only ten to fifteen percent of the cases have had to be taken before the Pollution Control Board; of these, IEPA has not lost a case nor an appeal.

IEPA monitoring activities in response to complaints and at the requests of owners of stationary noise sources have led to the accumulation and compilation of what is perhaps the most extensive collection of data on stationary noise sources available. IEPA property line noise level data are collected for a broad variety of noise types (air conditioners and industrial cooling units, grain dryers, and blasting are examples).

The comprehensiveness of the regulations and the collected data and the success of enforcement have led several states to consult with IEPA personnel as they work to develop similar regulations for stationary noise sources.

The Illinois Environmental Protection Act also empowered the PCB to adopt regulations regarding motor vehicle noise. Regulations were adopted May 12, 1977.

Significant research, federally and/or industry funded, has been conducted into the more intricate aspects of noise resultant from mining and quarrying blasting and drop forge operations. IEPA expects regulations for these noise sources to be developed when relevant data are available. Hearings are now being held in both the blasting and forging issues; proposals for regulations have been made for the latter.

Regulations limiting airport noise levels may be the next to be considered.

Cities have shown increased interest in noise control and many have updated noise ordinances. A recent Illinois Supreme Court decision is expected to have a marked effect on the enforcement of these and older noise ordinances. The Court ruled in favor of the defendant (Chicago and Northwestern Railroad) in a suit brought against it by the City of Des Plaines for violation of city noise ordinances. The basis for the decision was that the scope of the operations of the railroad is greater than the jurisdiction of the city; thus, the legality of city noise ordinances' applicability to an operation such as the railroad is challenged. Whether this will cause cities to adopt ordinances based on state regulations or to leave noise control to the state to enforce is yet to be seen.

B. Workforce Profile

Mr. James Reid, manager of Field Operations for the Division of Noise Pollution Control, IEPA, was especially helpful with this section and other aspects of noise control.

IEPA has sixteen professionals working in noise control. Of these, twelve are engineers/scientists, two are attorneys, and two are administrators. Nine of the engineers are in field operations; four are based in Chicago and five (including the manager) are in Springfield. The three engineers/scientists in the technical operations section are

responsible for development of regulations and for dealing with variance requests. Staffing level has been and is expected to remain constant for some time.

Table III presents the breakdown of professionals employed in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Division of Noise Pollution Control. Clerical personnel are now assigned to the word processing section.

TABLE III

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Division of Noise Pollution Control
Current (1976) Staffing Level

Position	1976
Engineer/Scientist	12
Administrator	2
Attorney	2
TOTAL	16

Industry employment figures are difficult to assess as noise problems are frequently only part of an individual's responsibilities. It is estimated that at least 300 people are involved in environmental and occupational noise control in Illinois industry.

There are more than twenty consultant firms in Illinois which deal with noise problems. Many are one or two-person operations with support staff. Most are engineers who specialize in a particular type of noise source problem such as architectural, industrial, etc. The number of manufacturers and suppliers of acoustical equipment has been increasing due to increased demand.

In all, approximately 500 people are estimated to hold jobs in which noise control-related activities form a significant portion of their work load. The great majority are engineers and/or physicists.

C. Workforce Projections

The public sector of the noise pollution control workforce is not expected to increase in the near future. IEPA would like to open a regional field office in Rockford, but this seems unlikely at this time.

Some state employees may have noise control added to their duties or will play an increasing role over the present level. Among these will be state policemen who will operate in two-man teams. They will be trained to monitor motor vehicle noise and be empowered to stop and issue citations to violators now that the Pollution Control Board regulations for motor vehicle emissions have been adopted.

Acoustical research activity is increasing. Much of it is industry initiated and funded. Engineers and technicians with acoustical training will be in increasing demand as noise problems become of greater concern and legislation and regulations become more encompassing.

Professionals agree that applicants for jobs requiring knowledge of acoustics are better qualified now than in the past. Most believe there are more openings than people with the best qualifications to fill them.

The workforce in noise pollution control is expected to increase and to do so in a variety of position classifications, most of which

will require considerable training and experience in acoustics. A growth rate of three to five percent is a reasonable estimate.

D. Training and Certification

The University of Illinois, Southern Illinois-Edwardsville, Northern Illinois and Sangamon State University offer course work and conduct research in acoustics. Some training is accomplished by consultant firms which are called in by public and private agencies to conduct in-house training sessions in methodology and monitoring, but such training is not carried out on a regular basis. A four-year or advanced degree in engineering, physics, acoustics or a related scientific discipline is the primary requisite for entering the field.

IEPA has had summer internships for Sangamon State students. Two students have been assigned to work in the Division of Noise Control. The Agency and the Division have been pleased with the program.

The Agency has supported continuing education opportunities for personnel, both in technical and managerial aspects of noise pollution control.

IEPA has no plans for certification of consultants or others working in noise control.

E. Career Potential

Highly trained individuals will be sought for positions in research, teaching, and industry. Any increase in the public sector

will be dependent upon monies available for positions; at present, such positions are subject to a job freeze in Illinois.

If public awareness continues to increase, more people will be needed in enforcement and at the technician level for monitoring noise sources. There is no possibility of predicting such an increase under the present budgetary conditions.

F. Conclusion

Although noise pollution control is a relatively recent development, it is an expanding area in Illinois. The field is staffed by extensively trained and experienced people specializing in scientific areas.

Subsequent to the previous Illinois study, IEPA has made significant strides in the areas of enforcement of existing legislation and regulations, development of new regulations covering additional noise sources, and collection and compilation of noise source data.

As previously indicated, further regulation and increased public awareness will result in a continued need for specialists and for program development leading to more careers in technical areas which do not require a four-year degree.

An annual growth rate of three to five percent is expected in employment in private sector noise pollution control in Illinois.

III. PESTICIDES

A. Introduction

The Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA) is the lead agency for certification of pesticide applicators in Illinois. In addition to its role in administration of state agricultural legislation, it has the major responsibility to ensure Illinois' compliance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) which will require certification of all commercial and private pesticide applicators who use restricted pesticides when it becomes effective (October, 1977).

Preparations for compliance with FIFRA have resulted in significant changes in pesticides control in Illinois since the original study. The Division of Sanitation, Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) now has responsibility for regulation of structural pest control under the Illinois Structural Pest Control Act, which became effective October 1, 1975. The Act is currently being amended to bring the state law in compliance with FIFRA. IDPH will continue to be responsible for structural pest control activities and IDA will be responsible for all other pest control categories under the conditions set forth in the Illinois State Plan developed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to bring the state into compliance with FIFRA. The state plan is now being reviewed at the federal level.

The University of Illinois Cooperative Extension Service works closely with the Illinois Department of Agriculture in efforts to train and certify applicators.

Data regarding the pesticide related workforce in Illinois remain largely unavailable as was indicated in the previous Illinois report. The reasons are the same. Commercial pesticide operations adamantly refuse to divulge employment data for fear the information will compromise their position with their competitors. This reticence has been responsible for no data collected dealing with the hundreds of commercial pesticide operations in the state. These include companies engaged in pest control which are one-man operations and those large corporations employing dozens.

B. Workforce Profile

The Illinois Department of Agriculture employs 15 part-time field men designated as plant and pesticide specialists. Most have four-year degrees in agronomy or entomology. Their chief function is to report violations, analyze conditions and to assist and/or conduct seminars for applicator/operator licensing.

The Cooperative Extension Service employs four people designated as area staff, approximately 25 as state staff (based in Urbana) whose primary activities are pesticide related, and 98 county agents (extension advisors). These are, for the most part, agronomists and/or entomologists.

The Illinois Department of Public Health has two people assigned specifically to pesticide control. One is an entomologist; the other, a biologist designed as program administrator. There are more than a hundred people in the Division of General Sanitation working as health

technicians, environmental and health inspectors, environmental control engineers and environmental health sanitarians, who are involved in pesticide use and pest control practices to varying degrees in the context of their general duties. The duties of IDPH personnel (especially those in the field) are varied and multi-faceted. There is no reporting procedure which lends itself to breaking out time allocations for specific tasks. Although IDPH field personnel do have some pesticide-related responsibilities, department spokesmen felt it would be misleading to count them among the public sector pesticide workforce.

There are approximately 123,000 farmers in the state. It is not known what portion of these apply their own pesticides. However, it is estimated that 80,000 may be certified to handle restricted pesticides by March, 1978. The number presently certified is 39,000 or slightly more.

In addition, there are 625 active licensed tree experts who deal with pesticides. Presently, these people are licensed by the Illinois Department of Registration and Education. These licensees are expected to be subject to the Illinois Department of Agriculture regulation within the next year.

The public sector includes some three to four hundred county and state employees who are engaged in right-of-way pest control and probably an equal number of municipal or village employees whose duties involve pesticide application.

The total estimated pest control picture is reflected by the following table in which figures are approximations of the workforce engaged in pesticides on either a full- or part-time basis.

TABLE IV

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Pesticide Workforce in Public and Private Sectors
Current (1976) Staffing Level (est.)

	1976
Public Sector	
Department of Agriculture	20
Cooperative Extension	127
Department of Public Health	2
Department of Transportation, Counties, etc.	350
Municipalities, Villages, etc.	400
TOTAL	899
Private Sector	
Farmers	123,000
Tree Experts	625
Owners/Operators/Applicators	12,000
TOTAL	135,625

C. Workforce Projections

Workforce projections for pesticides in Illinois are essentially unobtainable; some data are wholly absent, others are conflicting.

Turnover in the public sector is essentially nil (under five percent per year). Turnover in the private sector is estimated at thirty to forty percent per year. This high rate is attributed to low wages, little opportunity for advancement and health concerns. Both public and private sectors are not expected to increase significantly, although those certified will increase due to the requirements of FIFRA. The public sector is now operating under a job freeze. This has a particularly harsh effect in IDPH where only two people must

handle the certification and training and deal with violations of state laws.

D. Training and Certification

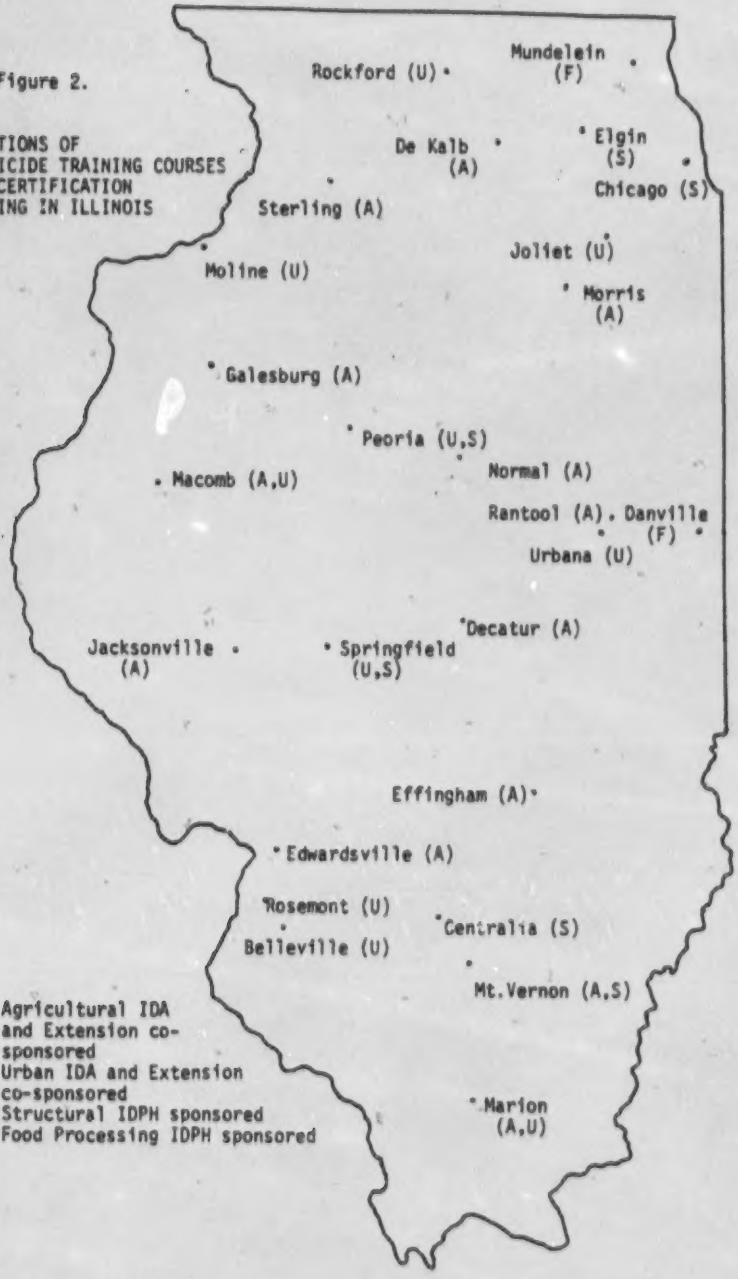
The Cooperative Extension Service annually conducts 25 regional one-day training sessions for private pesticide applicators (primarily for farmers), a three-day conference for commercial applicators, and a four-day workshop in pest management geared for commercial operations. These sessions provide training leading to certification. The 98 county agents conduct half-day sessions for farmers. The sessions are scheduled upon demand. Each of the 98 counties held at least two sessions last year; some counties held as many as seven.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperative Extension Service co-sponsor training sessions in commercial pesticide use and control held in several locations throughout the state which provide the recipient with the information necessary to obtain a custom applicator/operator's license. In the past year, thirteen sessions were conducted for training in agricultural pesticide use practices and ten for urban pest control. Figure 2 indicates the locations.

The Illinois Department of Public Health has offered ten training courses and examination sessions in the past year. Six were for general structural certificates, two for food processing and two for manufacturing. The locations for these sessions are also indicated on Figure 2.

Figure 2.

LOCATIONS OF PESTICIDE TRAINING COURSES AND CERTIFICATION TESTING IN ILLINOIS



(A) Agricultural IDA and Extension co-sponsored
(U) Urban IDA and Extension co-sponsored
(S) Structural IDPH sponsored
(F) Food Processing IDPH sponsored

TABLE V

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Persons Attending Pesticides Training Sessions in Illinois, 1976

	Type of Training	Attendants
Cooperative Extension		
25 Regional Sessions (1-day)	Farmer	5,000
1 Conference (3-day)	Commercial	1,705
1 Workshop (4-day)	Commercial	150
County Sessions (half-day)	Farmer	12,000
Department of Agriculture		
23 Sessions (1-day) Urban and Agriculture	Commercial	7,500
Department of Public Health		
8 Sessions (1-day)	Commercial	1,200
2 Sessions (4-day)	Food Processing & Mfg. Pest Control	400
	TOTAL	27,955

At the present, a state license may be issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture for one or all of the following five pest control areas: 1) Field Crops; 2) Ornamental and Turf; 3) Aquatic; 4) Right-of-Way; 5) Mosquito. The Illinois Department of Public Health issues licenses for structural pest control operators. Private companies may and do run their own training programs, although the trainees must still take the IDA or IDPH examination to acquire the appropriate certificate.

IDA established a five-year limit which necessitates retesting individuals upon expiration of their certificate(s).

Department of Public Health certificates are valid for three years and are renewable upon the completion of a re-training course. Business locations are licensed for one year if three conditions (as specified in the Illinois Structural Pest Control Act) are met: 1) the company carries the required amount of insurance; 2) application is made with the proper fees ($50.00 per year); 3) a minimum of one employee is a certified pesticides technician. Four hundred twenty-seven companies have applied (ten percent whose offices are out-of-state); 350 have been granted licenses.

TABLE VI

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Pesticide Certification in Illinois

	1974	1975	1976
Department of Agriculture			
Commercial Applicator	1,878	1,732	2,220
Commercial Operator	2,355	2,744	3,266
Public Applicator	1,097	1,316	1,618
Public Operator	1,237	1,328	1,448
TOTAL	6,603	7,120	8,552
Department of Public Health			
Commercial (structural)	N/A	N/A	623
Commercial (food processing)	N/A	N/A	218
TOTAL			841

As the federal guidelines are enforced, Illinois expects to train and examine individuals in an additional eight areas: 1) Demonstration and Research (Extension Personnel, Vocational Agriculture, Chemical Company Representatives); 2) Regulatory (Federal, State, County, Township, Municipal); 3) Public Health (Federal, State, County,

Township, Municipal); 4) Livestock; 5) Forest; 6) Seed Treatment; 7) Structural, Industrial, Institutional, and Public Health (now partially covered by IDPH certification; 8) Grain facility.

Although there are several universities and community colleges which offer coursework in pesticides, usually as a portion of a sequence such as turf management, there are no formal post-secondary programs leading to specific degrees in pest control in Illinois. The increased regulation and enforcement resulting from the implementation of FIFRA are expected to lead to the development and implementation of formal training programs by universities, community colleges and vocational technical training centers. Department of Public Health personnel are particularly concerned that post-secondary programs be initiated, but have not yet discussed the matter formally with any institution.

E. Career Potential

Jobs on applicator crews are continually available due to the high turnover rate. The previously discussed reasons for the high turnover rate also have a negative effect for this area as a career choice. FIFRA will undoubtedly have an impact with regard to jobs requiring individuals with two or more years of college training after 1979, especially in integrated pest management. Integrated pest management has not made significant inroads into Illinois pest control activities as yet.

IV. POTABLE WATER

A. Introduction

Responsibility for regulation and surveillance of potable water supplies in Illinois is divided between the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), Division of Public Water Supplies, and the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). IEPA monitors the 1,663 municipal systems; other systems which provide water to at least ten separate lots or properties; state-owned parks and memorials; and state-owned educational, charitable, or penal institutions. IDPH monitors all other potable supplies, which could include as many as 11,000 non-community public water supplies. County health departments are now involved in efforts to determine a more accurate count. It is estimated that there are a total of 12,600 to 13,000 public water supply sources in the state.

Illinois residents obtain potable water from three types of sources: 1) deep aquifers (wells may be sunk to depths of 1,500 feet); 2) drift wells ranging from a few to 500 feet deep to tap into water moving through sand and gravel deposited by glacial movements; and 3) surface supplies (streams, rivers, lakes and reservoirs). Generally, deep wells predominate in the north; surface supplies become increasingly common toward the southern half of the state. Only about ten percent or less are surface sources.

Water treatment facilities and distribution systems are classified according to the types of treatment conducted. The four classifications are: A) Coagulation, Lime Softening or Sedimentation; B) Filtration,

Aeration and Filtration or Ion Exchange; C) Chemical Feeding (chlorination/fluoridation/etc.); D) No treatment (pumpage, storage or distribution). Each facility must have at least one certified operator of the appropriate or higher classification to be in compliance with current regulations. IEPA estimates 90% of the facilities to be in compliance at this time.

Potable water supply control in Illinois has proceeded much as was discussed and projected in the previous study. At that time (1974) there was significant activity directed toward training and certification of operators. These efforts have continued.

The stipulations of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) have caused a flurry of activity. Many water supplies designated by SDWA as public water supplies are not now dealt with as such under Illinois laws and regulations. Thus, monitoring of these supplies will be added to the existing sampling and inspection load. The bulk of these newly designated public water supplies will be in categories assigned to IDPH control; however, the governor designated IEPA as the lead agency.

Two federal grants have been obtained to fund activities related to determining the changes necessary and the feasibility of accepting primacy for SDWA authority. Grant funds were used for the survey by county health departments to locate public water supply sources to be controlled under SDWA, and for a study contracted with the University of Illinois to determine the feasibility of accepting primacy under

the conditions of the fifteen principle requirements of SDWA and to identify alternative methods for division of responsibilities under SDWA between IEPA and IDPH.

The four alternatives identified were: 1) all responsibility could be delegated to IEPA; 2) all responsibility could be delegated to IDPH; 3) minimum changes (perhaps trading some current responsibilities such as parks and conservation areas) could be made; and 4) IEPA could be made responsible for all community supplies and IDPH responsible for all non-community supplies. Options three and four are more acceptable to both agencies than either one or two.

Acceptance of state primacy for SDWA would require a substantial increase in IDPH workload and personnel; some, but little increase in workload could be expected for IEPA. Should the state decide not to accept primacy, the water supply programs of the two state agencies would probably continue as they now are. Specific numbers for these changes are discussed in Section C, Workforce Projections.

B. Workforce Profile

Information for the workforce profile was obtained through on-site interviews with personnel of IEPA and IDPH. Mr. Ira Markwood, Division Manager, Division of Public Water Supplies, IEPA, and Mr.

Clinton Mudgett, IDPH, Office of Consumer Health Protection, were especially helpful in the collection and compilation of material for this and other sections.

IDPH authority for control of public water supplies rests upon "An Act in Relation to Public Health" according to which rules and regulations for drinking water, have been promulgated. IDPH operates from the central office in Springfield and through eight field offices. Field personnel are generalists. An inspection of a facility includes a variety of aspects of the facility's operations to be checked by the IDPH employee. Reporting procedures are built around type and number of facilities inspected, not upon time spent in a specific activity such as checking water supplies. Thus, specific data as to number of persons spending how much time in water supply control activities are unavailable.

Each regional office staff includes an average of one engineer, six sanitarians and six or seven inspectors. The engineers hold B.S. or M.S. degrees in environmental, civil or sanitary engineering; the sanitarians hold bachelor's degrees; the inspectors are high school graduates with extensive on-the-job training.

IDPH estimates that the total of public water supply activities conducted by all field personnel combined equals eight to ten person-years per annum.

IDPH laboratory personnel conducting drinking water analyses are located in three laboratories in Springfield, Chicago and Carbondale.

Five people devote full time to water analyses; ten people devote a major portion of their time to water analyses; and an additional twenty people are involved in water sample testing occasionally. Of those professionals employed in the laboratories, three are chemists; the rest are microbiologists. There are fourteen technicians operating as support staff.

Essentially, current IDPH involvement in potable water supply control can be summarized as follows: 29 to 49 people (microbiologists, laboratory technicians, and chemists) are involved in public water sample analysis in IDPH laboratories. An additional eight to ten person-years are devoted to public water supply activities by field personnel.

IEPA jurisdiction over public water supplies is derived from the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Rules and regulations have been adopted pursuant to "An Act to Regulate the Operating of a Public Water Supply," approved June 25, 1963.

The IEPA, Division of Public Water Supplies, employs 42 persons. Water supply analyses are conducted by persons in the Division of Laboratory Services. Table VII presents the distribution of staff among existing positions.

TABLE VII

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Divisions of Public Water Supplies and Laboratory Services
Potable Water Supply Personnel
Current (1976) Staffing Level

Position	1976
Engineer	
Division of Public Water Supplies	23
Division of Laboratory Services	0
Chemist	
Division of Public Water Supplies	1
Division of Laboratory Services	6
Biologist	
Division of Public Water Supplies	0
Division of Laboratory Services	11
Other	
Division of Public Water Supplies	18
Division of Laboratory Services	7
TOTAL	66

The engineers include persons with degrees in mechanical, civil, chemical and sanitary and environmental engineering at the B.S. or M.S. level. The chemists include people with B.S. through Ph.D. degrees. The biologists have four-year degrees, with the exception of one who has an associate degree and special training. Their degrees are in biology, microbiology, and zoology.

The "other" category for the Division of Public Water Supplies includes thirteen in clerical positions; two professionals in the operator training and certification section whose four-year degrees are not in science; one technician whose functions are in engineering and

clerical; one legal advisor; and one professional in data processing. The "other" category for the Division of Laboratory Services includes two technicians, one with two years of college and one with a four-year degree in psychology; and five person-years of administrative and analytical support expended on the Public Water Supplies program annually.

Of the approximate 6,000 water treatment plant operators in Illinois, 2,504 hold active, permanent certificates. Table VIII presents the distribution of certified treatment plant operators by operator classification. Class A is the highest, D the lowest.

TABLE VIII

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Current (1976) Certified Water Treatment System Operators (active)

Classification	Total
A	718
B	409*
C	1,010
D	368
TOTAL	2,505

*One class B certificate is of active, limited status. Limited certificates are issued contingent upon fulfilling experience requirements.

The projections for numbers of certified operators in the previous report were made for the end of fiscal years. The figures in Table VIII are for December, 1976. Using half the difference between the projected figures for end of Fiscal Year 1976 and the end of Fiscal Year 1977 to obtain the previously projected figure applicable to December, 1976, one finds a difference of 18 between the projection and the actual number. This is a margin of difference of only 0.007 percent.

Of significant difference, however, is the proportion of the total represented by each category. Table IX illustrates the differences between the projected and the actual certificates by classification.

TABLE IX

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Comparison of Projected and Actual Certified Treatment Operators by Classification

Classification	Projected	Actual
A	721	718
B	479	409
C	744	1,010
D	579	368
TOTAL	2,523	2,505

The differences can be summarized as follows: 70 fewer persons held Class B certificates, 14.6% fewer than projected; 266 more persons held Class C certificates, 36% more than projected; 162 fewer held Class D certificates, 36% fewer than projected. The differences may be attributable to emphasis being placed on upgrading Class D personnel and less emphasis upon upgrading Class C to Class B status than was anticipated at the time the projections were made. Certified operators equal approximately 41% of the total number of persons estimated to be employed in potable water supply (approximately 6,000).

In total there are approximately 6,000 to 6,100 persons working in the public and private sectors in the field of water supply in Illinois.

C. Workforce Projections

Workforce projections are based on the best professional judgement of IEPA and IDPH personnel. Information was obtained through on-site and telephone interviews.

Table X depicts the projected public workforce needs in potable water supplies in Illinois through 1981, based on the assumption that the state will seek primary enforcement responsibility for the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

TABLE X

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Public Sector Potable Water Supply Control Workforce Projections to 1982 (est.)

Position	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	%/annum turnover (average)	%/annum growth (average)
Engineer								
IEPA	23	23	23	23	23	23	2%	n/a
IDPH	0*	0	10**	20	20	20	n/a	n/a
Chemist								
IEPA	7	7	7	7	7	7	n/a	n/a
IDPH	3	3	4	5	5	5	n/a	n/a
Biologist								
IEPA	11	11	11	11	11	11	n/a	n/a
IDPH	15	15	18	22	22	22	n/a	n/a
Sanitarian								
IEPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
IDPH	0	0	10	20	20	20	n/a	n/a
Other								
IEPA	25	25	25	25	25	25	n/a	n/a
IDPH	12	12	16	22	22	22	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	96	96	124	155	155	155		

*1976 IDPH figures are estimates derived from data which describe people as working "full-time", "heavily" and "off and on" in water supply activities.

**Sources indicated that 40 additional engineers would be need to comply with SDWA requirements, but that the IDPH "could probably get by with less, i.e., sanitarians." These projections assume half the positions will be filled with engineers and half with sanitarians.

Table X projections are based on the assumption that Illinois will seek primary enforcement for SDWA. If the state does not accept primacy, additional workforce required for implementation and enforcement of SDWA will not be employed by IEPA and IDPH but will be employed in the public sector, either as federal employees or under a federal contract to carry out the functions necessary under SDWA. In short, the people may not be employed by the two state agencies, but they will be a part of the public sector workforce.

The increases shown in Table X occur in 1978 and 1979. This is assumed to be the period of time in which staff build-up is expected to occur to implement SDWA. Hiring may begin in 1977 (but it seems unlikely) and/or hiring may be spread out over a longer period and, therefore, extend into 1980. Whatever the time span, the total through 1981 will probably not be affected. Once the additional workforce level needed to enforce SDWA is attained, the public sector workforce is expected to level off. However, it is reasonable to expect that financial considerations may require the buildup to be spread over a longer (i.e., 15-year) period.

The "other" category includes chemical and field people now employed plus additional technicians and perhaps an attorney.

The 2% turnover rate for IEPA engineers is not expected to change. The turnover rate for IDPH employees is unknown but has been increasing as salaries have become less competitive over the past three years.

No increase is shown for IEPA personnel. The Public Water Supplies Division is not expected to expand during the time frame under consideration; the bulk of the increased workload due to SDWA is expected to fall upon IDPH but, again, staff increases

may not occur until later years. Should primacy be accepted and there be a resultant change in jurisdictional responsibilities of IDPH and IEPA, some of the positions projected for IDPH may fall to IEPA.

IEPA personnel indicate that 90% of the public water supply facilities are in compliance with current state regulations. IEPA estimates a 5% per annum increase in certified operators. Table XI presents workforce projections for certified treatment plant operators through 1981.

TABLE XI

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Certified Water Treatment Plant Operators
Workforce Projections to 1982 (est.)

Classification	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	%/annum turnover (average)	%/annum growth (average)
A	718	734	751	769	788	808	n/a	13%
B	409	440	473	508	544	582	n/a	25%
C	1,010	1,013	1,016	1,019	1,022	1,025	n/a	2%
D	368	443	522	605	692	783	n/a	16%
TOTAL	2,505	2,630	2,762	2,901	3.046	3,198	n/a	5%

The projected per annum growth rate is 5%. Specific turnover rates are not available, but it is reportedly much higher in the lower classifications. The overall rate is about 10%. The primary cause for turnover is thought to be the salary level.

The aggregate percentage increase over the five year period is 28%. This is quite close to the aggregate increase of 27% projected in 1974 for the period from 1974 through 1980.

The percentage increases within each classification vary from what actually occurred over the last two years. It is assumed that the greater

emphasis upon upgrading from D to C classification and the less than anticipated upgrading from Class C to B will not continue. Rather, it is probably that the percentage increases within classification will be more in line with those projected in 1974. The increases presented in Table X are shown as a steady rate. This may not be an accurate representation, i.e., in any given year, upgrading from one classification to another may receive greater attention than others. Thus, one year may show an increase at significant variance with the projected increase. However, these changes in emphasis are expected to balance out over the five year period, the result being the same as if change occurred at a consistent rate.

Although SDWA will require an increase in sampling, some of which will be added to the workload of the existing private sector workforce, the increases in the workforce due to SDWA will occur in the public sector as shown in Table X.

D. Training and Certification

IEPA, Division of Public Water Supply, is actively engaged in training of water treatment operators. Such involvement by the agency is described as "a vacuum filling situation." At the present there is no other mechanism for provision of adequate training. The Environmental Resources Training Center (ERTC) at Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville is expected to relieve IEPA of much of its training responsibilities. However, ERTC is only in its first year of restricted operation. Full programs will take some time to develop. IEPA training activities include co-sponsoring

short courses (12 - 16 weeks, one night per week) with community colleges, conducting one-day training seminars, conferences, compilation and distribution of training materials.

In 1975, 16 community college courses were offered. In FY 1976, the program was expanded to 19 courses offered throughout the state. The courses are divided as to basic or intermediate level training. The former is designed to prepare the trainee for Class C or D certification; the latter, for Class A or B. In FY 1976, 265 persons enrolled in the basic courses; 141 in the intermediate. IEPA provides the syllabi for these courses.

IEPA one-day or evening seminars are offered at community college campuses. In FY 1975, 26 were conducted with an attendance of 1,075 and a total of 4,061 training hours. In FY 1976, 28 seminars were attended by 1,134 persons who received a total of 4,666 training hours.

The three conferences held annually are attended by operators, consulting engineers, vendors, and municipal officials. Total attendance at the FY 1976 conferences was approximately 900 (many persons attended all three).

TABLE XII

IEPA OPERATOR TRAINING PROGRAMS

Program	FY 1976 Attendance
Conferences (2 and 3 day)	900
Community College Courses	406
Seminars (1 day or evening)	1,134
TOTAL	2,440

It should be noted that many people attended two or more of these programs.

In addition to the programs conducted by IEPA or co-sponsored with the community colleges, IEPA distributes instructional materials upon request.

There are twenty-five water treatment operator groups whose members are from a one to three county area. These groups hold monthly meetings for social and occupational education functions. They make extensive use of IEPA materials.

These materials, as well as those used in the other program, provide aids for instruction in a variety of aspects of water treatment. Examples are: pump selection and use, waterworks distribution, softening, sampling, and mathematics.

IEPA estimates training efforts will continue to be substantial to keep up with the 10% turnover and 5% annual increase in certified operators.

E. Career Potential

Growth in the public sector will be dependent upon and limited to conditions imposed by decisions regarding SDWA. If the state accepts primacy for SDWA enforcement, 55 to 60 people may be added to the IDPH portion of the public sector workforce. Most of these will be positions for engineers or sanitarians, micro-biologists and laboratory technicians.

It is not known what the effect will be on the private sector. Certified water treatment operators are expected to increase at a rate of 5% per annum.

Replacements for the 10% per annum turnover of certified personnel will be needed. The bulk of these are at the entry level. Non-certified personnel positions (particularly laborers/maintenance and management) will probably continue to increase at a rate of less than 5% per year.

Figure 3 is an example of an organization chart for a large, well-staffed plant which includes treatment, distribution and laboratory facilities. This chart is applicable to a plant serving a city of seventy-five thousand or more.

F. Conclusion

Much of what is in store for employment in potable water supplies in Illinois over the next 5 years is explicitly dependent upon the enforcement of SDWA. At this time the effects of SDWA cannot be well anticipated. All that is certain is that there will be an increase of 55 to 60 people in the public sector.

The mechanisms for training water treatment operators have not changed since 1974. There remains much room for improvement. Full-time instructors are still needed to teach advanced programs. The newly completed Environmental Resources Training Center (Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville) can be expected to meet this challange when it is operated at a fuller capacity.

AN ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN FOR A MODEL PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

Figure 3.

SOURCE: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)

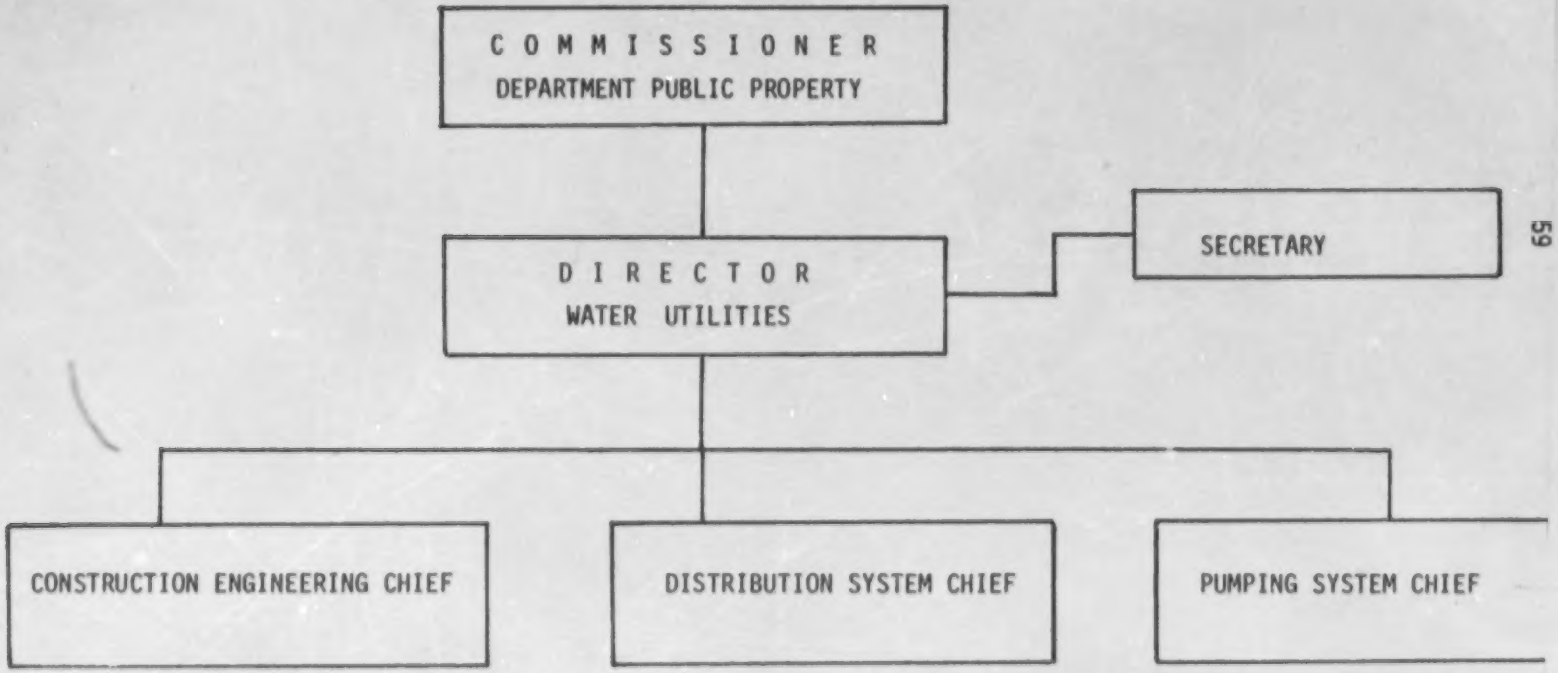


Figure 3 (Continued)

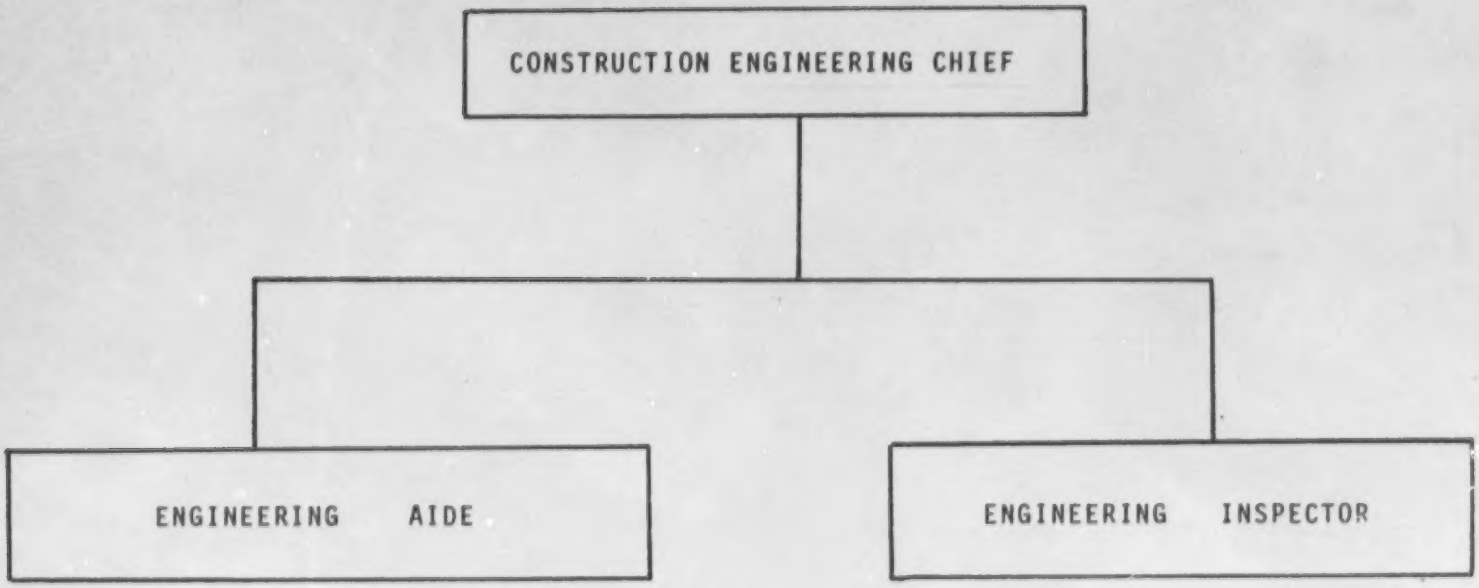
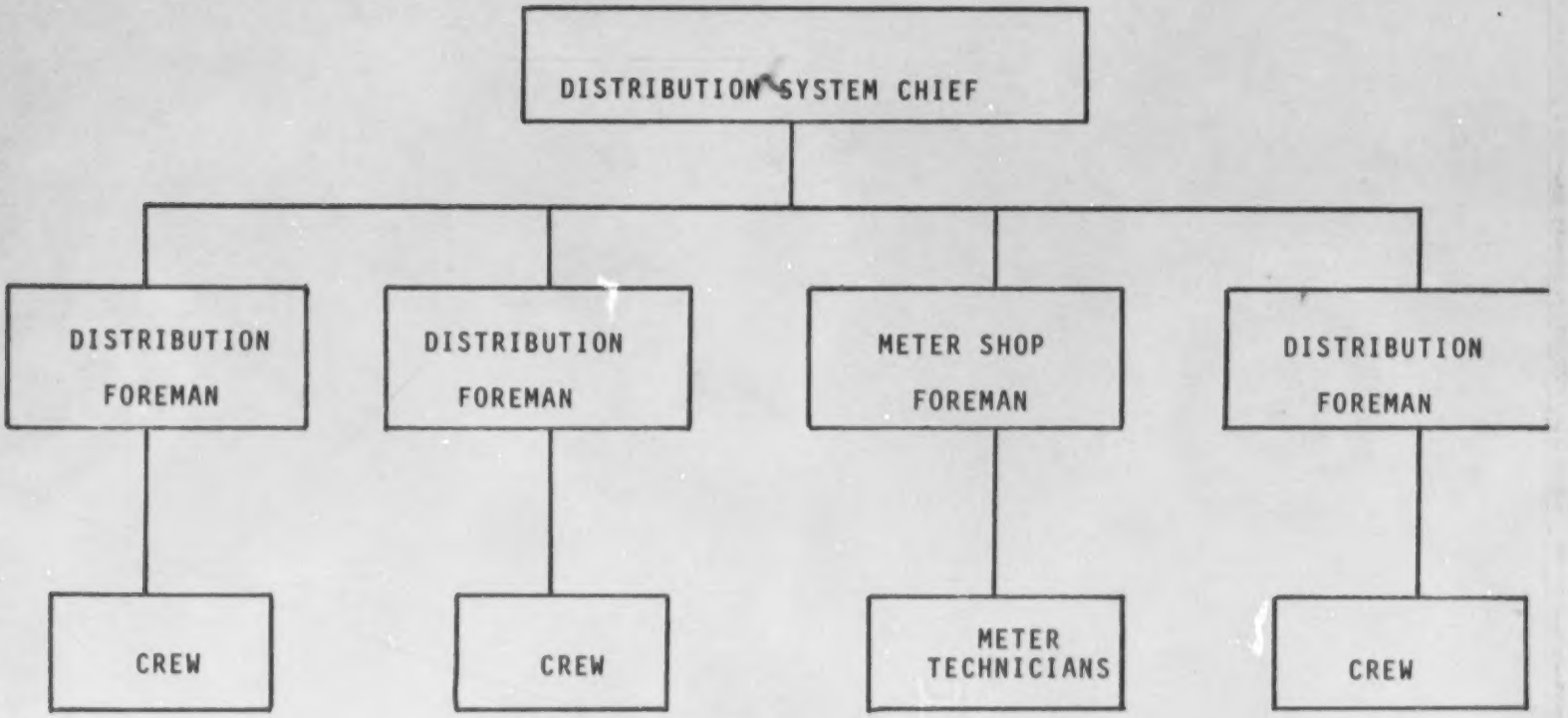


Figure 3 (Continued)



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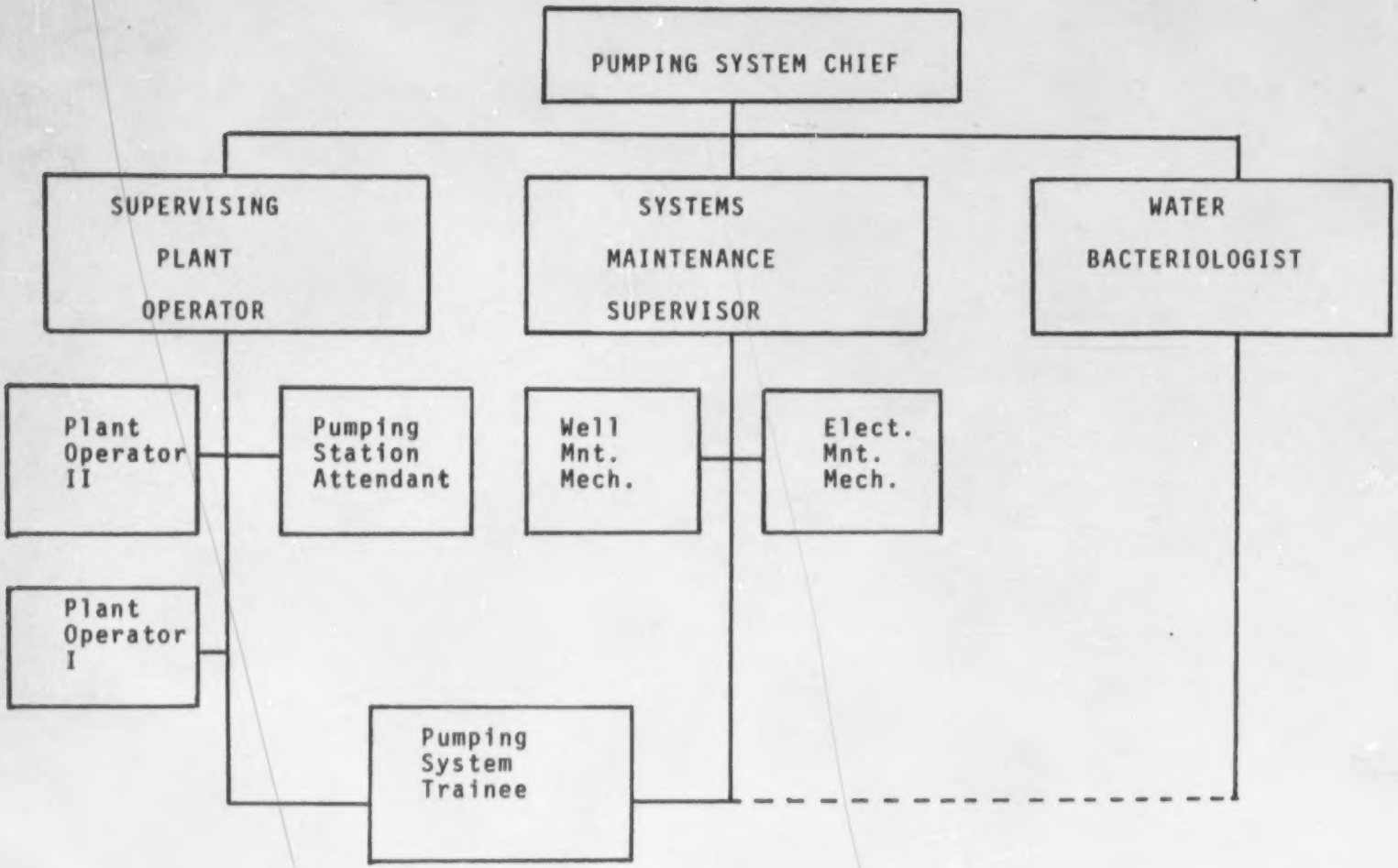


V. RADIATION

A. Introduction

Illinois has an exceptionally large and rapidly expanding nuclear industry that began with the first sustained nuclear fission reaction, under the direction of Enrico Fermi of the Manhattan Project in 1942.

Currently there are seven nuclear power reactors operating at three sites in Illinois; eight more reactors are under construction, and two more are planned.

In addition, there are three major radiopharmaceutical firms; a large uranium-hexafluoride conversion facility; a nuclear spent fuel storage facility (originally designed as a fuel recovery plant); two major nuclear related federal research installations; a low-level nuclear solid waste disposal site; and two nuclear power reactor personnel training facilities, operated in conjunction with above-mentioned facilities. (Refer to Figure 4 on the following page)

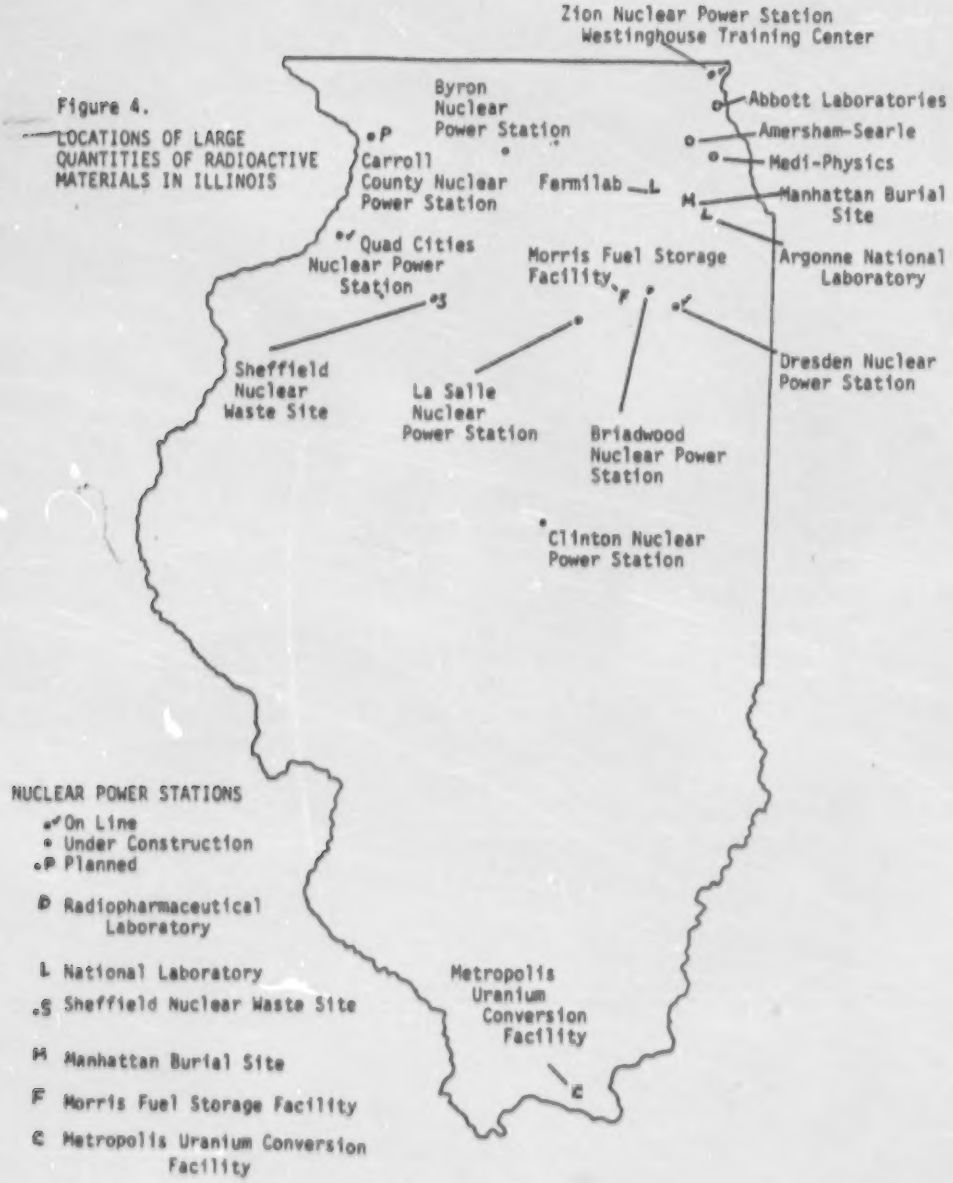
There are 7,400 facilities registered with the Illinois Department of Public Health which use radiation for medical purposes and an additional 700 which use radiation for industrial purposes.

This heavy emphasis upon the nuclear industry within the state and Illinois' central location within the country have created a situation whereby transportation of nuclear materials is also of major proportions and concern.

Illinois is not a Nuclear Regulatory Commisison (NRC) agreement state. Efforts were made to negotiate an agreement in FY 1976, but an agreement was not reached. No funds were appropriated by the State for FY 1977 to

Figure 4.

LOCATIONS OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS IN ILLINOIS



fulfill the requirements for implementing measures necessary under agreement conditions. Funding to do so is being sought for FY 1978, but is not expected to be forthcoming.

The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) holds legislated responsibility for regulation of radiation sources in the state. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) also has statutory authority to regulate nuclear energy facilities that largely overlaps IDPH statutes, but the Pollution Control Board determined, on the basis of a court decision (Northern States Power vs. Minnesota), that EPA's authority may be unconstitutional. The provision in question in the Illinois Environmental Protection Act is being overlooked.

IDPH authority is derived from four statutes: the Radiation Installation Registration Law of 1957, which requires registration of radiation facilities with IDPH; the Radiation Protection Act of 1959 and its subsequent amendments, which gives IDPH its basic authority to monitor and control radiation sources; the Personnel Radiation Monitoring Service Act of 1963, which requires monitoring of employees in radiation facilities; and the Radioactive Waste Act of 1963, which gives the state a mandate to acquire low-level radioactive waste disposal sites to be supervised by IDPH.

The governor has designated IDPH as the lead agency for nuclear affairs, with the responsibility for reviewing and coordinating state programs and activities related to nuclear safety.

IDPH divided its radiation related functions in December, 1975, into two divisions. The Division of Radiological Health retained responsibility for medical and other non-energy related uses of radiation; the newly

created Division of Nuclear Safety is responsible for health and safety related to nuclear energy and the uranium fuel cycle.

The Division of Radiological Health (DRH) was established subsequent to the passage of the Radiation Installation Registration Law in response to a recognized potential hazard to the health of Illinois citizens due to the increasing use of radioactivity in medical procedures.

X-ray machines used for medical diagnosis are the major sources of man-made radiation exposure to the general public. Illinois citizens receive an average of one X-ray examination every two years. The Division of Radiological Health regulates the use of more than 13,000 X-ray machines in use in the 7,400 medical/dental facilities registered with IDPH. More than 5,500 machines are inspected by IDPH personnel yearly. Inspections include determination of compliance with the Department's rules and regulation, measuring patient and employee exposure levels, evaluating the total radiation hygiene program, and educating users of X-ray equipment as to technical improvements.

The Division has made extensive use of its computer facilities to research and develop unique regulations of patient exposure levels for dental and medical examinations. The Division maintains the only state data bank on patient exposure information which includes more than 20,000 radiation exposure measurements for specific radiologic examinations. These data were used to develop and promulgate dental exposure regulations, effective January 1975. A recent effectivness study determined that an approximate 50% reduction of patient exposure has occurred as a result of the dental regulation and similar trends are apparent for the medical regulations. The federal government is considering adopting similar regulations based

on those of Illinois for application to all federal health care facilities. The U.S. EPA, other states, and the Mayo Clinic have consulted with IDPH in their efforts to establish similar requirements and procedures.

In 1973, the Illinois Radiation Protection Act was amended to require licensure for the use of naturally-occurring and accelerator-produced radionuclides (principally radium, radon, and a large number of "machine-produced" radionuclides) which had previously been exempt from any licensure requirements. The Division of Radiological Health has issued more than 300 licenses and established a statewide compliance program. Many incidents of improper control, particularly with radium, have been eliminated.

The Illinois Department of Public Health has become increasingly concerned with the transportation of radioactive materials. The Division of Radiological Health, under federal contract, conducted a study of radioactive materials transportation at and around O'Hare Field and other Chicago land-transport terminals. The Division has noted a significant reduction in the number of accidents at O'Hare in radioactive materials handling since the study. A second study, in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Illinois State Police, involved monitoring vehicles at interstate weigh stations.

Both studies indicated that increased state activity in radioactive materials transportation control is desirable. In November, 1975, the IDPH promulgated a new regulation which created full state authority over all interstate and intrastate transport of radioactive materials. Full recognition by the Federal Highway Administration (FHA) resulted in a "Memorandum of Understanding" which was formally signed by the FHA in September, 1976.

In 1976, IDPH concluded negotiations with the NRC and the U.S. Department of Transportation to obtain specialized equipment for the Illinois State Police for statewide surveillance programs. This arrangement will be discussed further in Section D.

IDPH rules and regulations for personnel monitoring represent a unique effort in radiological health control. Persons employed as radiation workers are required to wear a "film badge", which utilizes X-ray film to measure exposure, or a thermoluminescent dosimetry (TLD) device containing small lithium fluoride or calcium fluoride crystals which measure radiation exposure. All radiation exposure reports are entered in IDPH's electronic data processing center.

The Radiological Health Division has written and printed six booklets in a series called, "Topics in Radiological Health". The booklets are excellent educational reference materials in the areas of personnel monitoring, dental radiography, care of radiation accident patients, laser safety, the underage radiation worker and microwave safety. The booklets have been widely distributed. The microwave safety booklet has been requested by several other states for distribution. A seventh in the series, intended for nurses caring for patients receiving radiation treatments, is being developed.

The Division of Nuclear Safety has the assigned mission to provide lead agency coordination in radiation related matters which involve other state agencies. The Division is actively involved in and is responsible for review and recommendations for upgrading the following nuclear safety related activities:

1) Monitoring and surveillance of nuclear facilities
2) Radioactive waste disposal and storage
3) Nuclear facility emergency preparedness and response
4) Investigation of nuclear facility abnormal occurrences

5) Transportation of radioactive materials
6) Nuclear pressure vessel and piping inspections.

Coordination activities have included involvement in multi-agency activities related to the Clinton Nuclear Power Station, radioactive waste discovered in West Chicago's Reed-Keppler Park, and the decommissioning of a Kerr-McGee West Chicago thorium processing facility.

IDPH has monitored operating nuclear facilities for more than eighteen years. NRC relies upon IDPH monitoring and surveillance activities for data. Currently, comprehensive monitoring of water, air, milk, and food is being conducted at the three power reactor sites. Surveillance activities have been expanded to include the LaSalle County station site to provide reference data for when the plant goes on line.

A complete monitoring program has been developed at Allied Chemical's uranium-hexafluoride facility at Metropolis. Partial programs have been instituted in West Chicago and near Argonne National Laboratory. Continuous air sampling is done using TLD devices; water samples are taken. Nearly 1,500 samples including fish, milk, vegetation, and sediment, are Safety personnel estimate that each new plant brought on line will increase the samples collected by about 500. Plans are being made to expand the reactor surveillance program to include the upcoming reactors at Byron, Braidwood, and Clinton. NRC is providing $20,000 per annum for surveillance work done by IDPH.

The Division of Nuclear Safety maintains a health and safety inspection program for nuclear facilities consisting of quarterly inspections at nuclear power stations and the radioactive waste sites (the Sheffield low-level solid waste site and the burial site for the residue for the Manhattan Project); semi-annual inspections at the Metropolis uranium coversion facility; and

annual inspections of the University of Illinois Research Reactor and the Westinghouse Training Reactor. Unplanned inspections are made when nuclear facilities have certain abnormal occurrences.

The Sheffield Nuclear Waste Site in Bureau County is one of six in the nation. The site is on twenty acres of state-owned land and is operated by a contractor. Only solid waste may be buried with a maximum concentration of one Curie per cubic foot.

The IDPH has a rigid supervisory program over the operation of the site. Description of IDPH supervision and of the actual operation of the site is included in the report on solid waste, hazardous materials.

The Illinois Commission on Atomic Energy (IAEC) was established in 1957. The Act establishing the Commission was amended in 1971 to make it a permanent body and again in 1974 to alter its responsibilities to, (the Commission shall)... "investigate the economic, social, health, and technological impact of atomic energy resources and related facilities on the citizens of this State; and any other issues which are related to the purpose of this Commission."

The IAEC consists of 14 members and nine ex-officio members. Four members are appointed from the General Assembly. The citizen members, appointed by the governor, must include: two representing industry, two representing labor; two representing science and technology; two representing medicine and health; one representing the insurance industry and one representing the legal profession. The ex-officio members are heads of state agencies whose responsibilities may involve activities related to radiation control and nuclear energy development.

IAEC employs an executive director and one secretary. The Commission is mandated to submit a biennial report to the governor and the General Assembly. It may submit other reports as it deems desirable.

The Commission has been responsible for developing and promoting much of the State's radiation control and nuclear energy legislation. Recent efforts have included proposals for hazardous materials legislation (this has become law and is discussed below) and power plant siting, applicable to nuclear and fossil fuel plants, alike.

The Commission is highly supportive of continuing efforts to establish a Midwest Nuclear Compact (MNC). The MNC would include 13 midwestern states and would:

1) Improve relations among the members regarding nuclear issues;

2) Provide an umbrella organization to establish standardized regulations for all participants (weight limits on vehicles is of special importance);

3) Provide a united front and, therefore a stronger voice at the federal level.

Two such compacts, one in the West and a similar one in the South, have been formed.

The IAEC initially opposed NRC agreement status. Changes at the federal level in NRC agreement policy have caused IAEC to reverse its position; the Commission is now strongly advocating Illinois becoming an NRC agreement state. The Commission's view is that the interests of the health and safety of the people of Illinois would be better served under agreement status.

The Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (IESDA) was established in 1975 (the enabling act is appended). IESDA assumed the

duties and responsibilities of the Illinois Civil Defense Agency and was given statutory authority much broader in scope than its predecessor.

IESDA is mandated to determine needs and establish programs for disaster prevention, preparation, response, and recovery. The Agency's emergency response network is frequently called upon to deal with situations involving hazardous materials, including sources of radiation.

The Illinois Hazardous Materials Act of 1976 further specifies IESDA's role in hazardous materials incident emergency response and authorizes the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and IESDA to promulgate appropriate regulations for placarding the use, storage, and manufacture of hazardous materials.

IESDA has been called upon on numerous occasions to respond to simulated and actual radiological accidents. The majority of the accidents occur during transportation of the material. The Agency's educational and training efforts, as they relate to radiation, are discussed in Section D.

Other state agencies, most notably the Illinois Department of Transportation, are involved in radiation control as a small portion of their overall responsibilities. Such activities are coordinated with IDPH, IAEC, and IESDA.

The National Accelerator Laboratory (NAL) was officially dedicated to the memory of Enrico Fermi and renamed the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), May 11, 1974. The laboratory site (6,800 acres) near Batavia was presented to the federal government by the State of Illinois in 1969.

Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) is a major multi-purpose laboratory operated under contract with the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA). ANL is the national center for liquid metal fast breeder reactor (LMFBR) research and development. Argonne is developing and expanding programs in a broad variety of energy production and conservation. ANL is discussed more fully in the report on energy.

The nuclear spent fuel storage facility, owned and operated by General Electric near Morris, in Grundy County, was constructed as a fuel recovery plant, but is operating as a temporary storage facility for spent nuclear fuel.

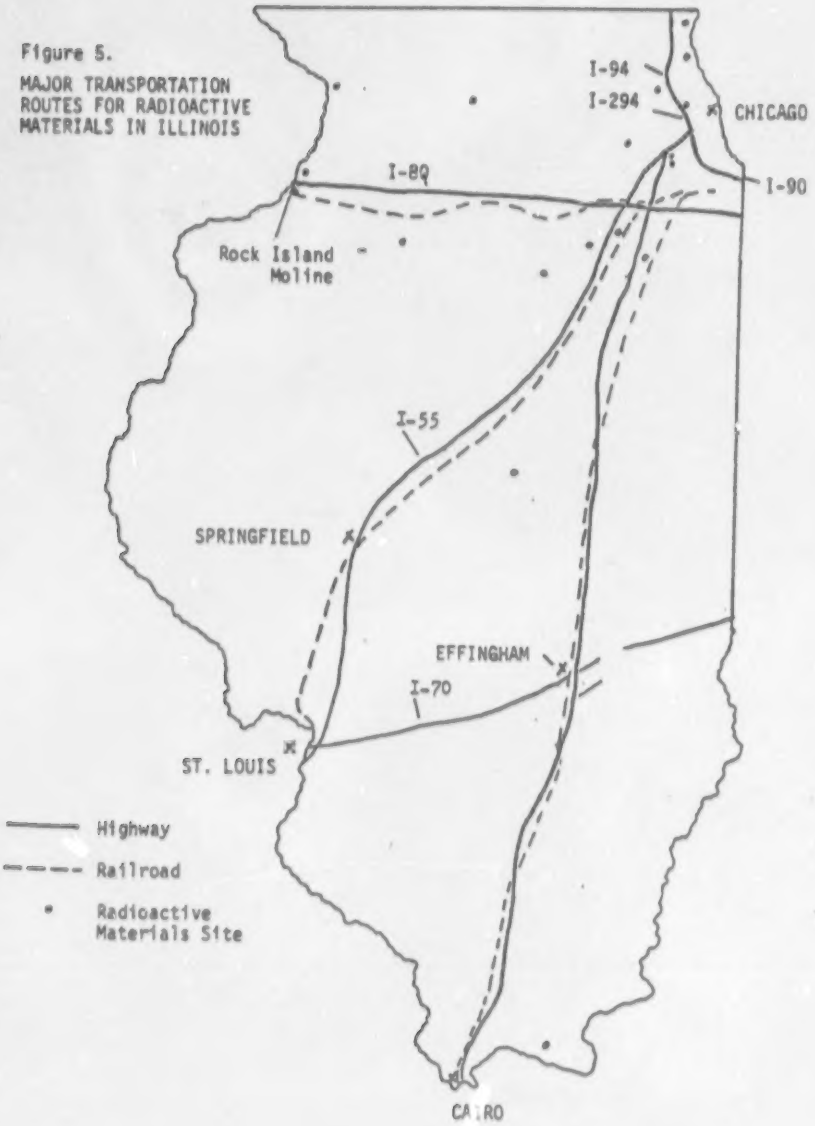
The uranium-hexafluoride conversion plant at Metropolis conducts the first steps in the fuel enrichment process. The product is then shipped to Kentucky for further processing; much of it is then returned to Illinois in the form of fuel for nuclear power generating plants.

The three principle suppliers of radioactive isotopes in Illinois are Abbott Laboratories in North Chicago, Amersham-Searle in Arlington Heights and Medi-Physics in Rosemont.

Figure 5 presents the most frequently traveled routes used in the transportation of nuclear materials in Illinois: Chicago is the largest and East St. Louis, the second largest rail center in the nation; thus, Illinois is the center of interstate shipping of nuclear materials by railroad. O'Hare Field is the busiest airport in the world, and is located near three of the largest producers of radioactive isotopes. Illinois is also in a keystone position with regard to the interstate highway system.

Figure 5.

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS IN ILLINOIS



B. Workforce Profile

Information for the workforce profile and other sections was obtained through on-site interviews with persons working in a variety of areas within the field. Mr. Philip Brunner, Chief, Division of Radiological Health, and Mr. David Ed, Mr. Pete Tedeschi and others of the Division of Nuclear Safety (all of the IDPH) were especially helpful. Of particular assistance were Mr. Gerald Day, Executive Director, IAEC, and Mr. E. Erie Jones, Director, IESDA.

Table XIII shows the staffing level of the two IDPH divisions and the laboratory support engaged in radiation control.

TABLE XIII

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Divisions of Radiological Health and Nuclear Safety
and Laboratory Support
Current (1976) Staffing Level

Position	DRH	DNS	Laboratory	Total
Physicist	7	1	0	8
Chemist	0	1	1	2
Engineer	0	3	0	3
Technician	13	1	1	15
Other	3	1	0	4
TOTAL	23	7	2	32

The Division of Radiological Health personnel include three people with degrees in nuclear medical technology, one B.S. in physics, one B.S. in chemistry, one B.S. in nuclear technology, and an M.S. in science education. One with a B.S. in nuclear medical technology also has an M.A. degree in public administration.

The Health Physics Technicians have a minimum of two years of medical X-ray technology training. There are 15 field technician positions authorized

(the primary function is inspecting X-ray machines); three positions are vacant and cannot be filled at this time due to the job freeze in effect for most state agency positions. The vacancies are due to the loss of salary competitiveness over the past two to three years.

Division of Nuclear Safety personnel include one health physicist, three nuclear engineers, one chemist, one technician and one secretary. The laboratory support of the division is one chemist and one technician.

The Illinois Commission on Atomic Energy (IAEC) staff consists of the executive director and one secretary.

The Emergency Services and Disaster Agency (IESDA) staff of 60 includes several positions of which radiation control is a part of the regular duties. Among them are the executive for hazardous materials, five technicians who calibrate geiger counters, three planners and the nine Mutual Aid Reg onal Coordinators in field positions.

Specific private sector radiation control workforce figures are unavailable. Roughly 20,000 people work with or in close proximity to radiation sources in medical or dental facilities. Approximately 7,500 others work at nuclear power plants, research facilities, and other installations in the state.

IDPH personnel estimate there are twenty to thirty persons who work as consultants and calibrate X-ray machines.

Personnel classification data for the Quad Cities Nuclear Power Generating Station (a typical operation), indicate 22 persons assigned to radiation protection. The radiation protection section at a nuclear power plant typically includes one lead health physicist and three other

health physicists; a lead chemist and three other chemists; and additional radiation protection men with no degree requirements, but with special training.

Based on the Quad Cities plant, it is estimated that there are approximately 60-70 persons employed in radiation protection in nuclear power stations in Illinois.

It is not known how many people are involved in radiation protection in other nuclear facilities in the state. However, 60-80 is a reasonable estimate, based on the number of people employed in nuclear facilities. Thus, the total involved in radiation protection in nuclear power stations and other radiation facilities is 120-150.

C. Workforce Projections

The public and private sectors of radiation protection will sustain an increase in the next few years. It is impossible to project increases for specific years as most of the increases will be dependent upon new nuclear power stations coming on line. Slippage can be expected to set back planned start up for one or all of the plants. Another aspect affecting the public sector workforce is the possibility of Illinois becoming an NRC agreement state.

Workforce projections for the public sector are as set forth in Table XIV.